Principia.

First Principles in Religion, Morals, Government, and the Economy of Life.

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The Principia

TERMS - One Dollar a year, in advance,

PROSPECTUS.

the Church, the State, the Nation-to the work of converting the world to God, restoring the common brotherhood of man, and rendering Society time type of heaven. Our text book is the Bible our standard, the Davine law expediency, obedience, our plan, the Gospel our trat, the I tac , or

Editors friendly, please copy, or notice

THE BIBLE ABOUTIONIST.

Containing the lessimony of the Scripture agus et Slavers and the Scriptural method of treating 1

"To the few and to the to thin by If they peak not according to too word, it is because there is no light in them," in some 20.—All Scriptors is given by inspiration of tiod, and we profitable for do trime for receiving for

Part III .- Slaveholding brought directly to the lest of the Bible

Micah was contemporary, partly, with Hosoa and Isaiah, and partly with Amos, having prophecied "in the days of Jotham, Ahaz, and Hezekiah, kings of Judah." He propheoied " concerning Samaria and Jerusalem" the capitals of Israel and Judah

"Woe to them that devise iniquity, and work evil upon their bods! When the morning is light, they practice it, because it is in the power of their hands. And they covet fields, and take them by violence, and houses, and take them away, so they oppress a man and his house, even a man and his heritage. Therefore thus saith the Lerd, Beaman and his heritage. Therefore thus said the house, even a man and his heritage. Therefore thus said the Lord, Behold, against this family do I devise an ovil, from which ye shall not remove your neeks, neither shall ye go hanghtily, for the time is evil."—(Thap. 1I, 1-3.

The form and dogre of the oppressions of Israel and Judah, at this period, and which were reproved in this and in the preceeding prophecies, is here again, distinctly marked. It was not the oppression o a dis ne race or class, who were regarded as having no rights, no possessions, nor the capacity of ever sequiring any, from generaselves held as coat ls' No Isrno and Judah had at guage of the prophet may nor a live ;

up in them. Not leaving their punishment to the mere optrati n of what men call natural causes, as they conceive of but forbade those who did, and "made the personal". Some Published Weekly, at 39 Pearl Street, two do as above them, he would have them to know that he did not considered of them even practiced oppression themselves, and cried a settled design and parpose, on his part, to bring to pass sight in this country? Have we seen nothing of the kind?

"O thou that art named Jacob, is the Spirit of the Lord strainend? Are those His doings? Do not my words do good to him that walketh uprightly? Even of late my people is risen up, as an enemy. Ye pull off the robe with the garment from them that pees by scenarely, as men averse the garment from them that pay by scoursely, as mich averse from war. The women of my people have ye as stout from their pleasant houses, from their children have ye taken away my glory forever. Arise ye, and depart, for this is not your rest, because it is polluted; it shall dostroy you, even with a sore destruction."—(w. 7-10.1)

They were called by the name of Jacob, and claimed to be God's people. They even seemed to suppose that the only. But God domanded whether their doings were His doings? Of late, his people had acted the part of enemics Their treatment of the peaceful and unoffending, especially their barbarous treatment of women and children, were evidences and instances of their rebellion against Him. They were bidden therefore, to depart, for the land was polluted by them, and instead of supporting them, it should destroy them. Can the people of this country, its rulors, its churches, its ministers of roligion, discover nothing in this descrip-

"And I said, hear, I pray you, O heads of Jacob, and ye princes of the house of Branel: Is it not for you to know updagmout! Who hate the good, and love the cril, who plack off the skin from off them, and their flesh from off their heart who sales eath telled for my people, and flav their skin from off them, and they break their bones, and chop them in pieces for the pot, and as flesh within the cauldron. Then they cry unto the Lord, but he will not heart them, he will even hide bis face from thou at that (hap. 111, 1-4.

Abolitionists have been charged with exaggeration in describing the horrors of our great prisou-house. But when have their descriptions exceeded this, which the Spirdah? And who that has exact, d the . I car pre those of our own land? The figure 1 could be

peace, while preparing war against all who refused to sus day school Committees? What does God think of them? How would he have us regard and treat them? How does he say he will himself treat them? The answer to these questions is easy. A child in a Sahbarlı school might an-

The prophet Micah presents to us, in his own person a refreshing contrast to such prophets. "The Spirit of the Lord" had instructed and commissioned him to perform a "disturber" both in the church and in the nation, so long as oppression was tolerated in either of them, and whether in Israel or Judah.

Which was in the right? Micah or the prophets who thus cried "Peace "? Which is in the right in our own age and nation? Those who are doing the work of Micah, or those who are doing the work of the conservative prophets of Israel and Judah? Let those who hear and revorence "the Word of God" consider and determine. "To the law and to the testimony."

We quote still further from the divine message.

"Hear this, I pray you, ye heads of the house of Jacob, dirine denunciations for such sins, and not tromble? In the next chapter, the message proceeds farther:

"And I said, hear, I pray you, O heads of Jacob, and ye princes of the house of Izeral, that abhor judged by the message proceeds farther:

"And I said, hear, I pray you, O heads of Jacob, and ye princes of the house of Izeral, it is it not for you to know judgmout? Who hatch the good, and love the evil, who place of the said in the Lord and says, I san othe Lord anong as! None evil place of the said in the lord anong as! None evil was no ome apon us. Therefore shall Zion, for your sake, before the said and Jerusalem shall become beags, beloved like a field, and Jerusalem shall become beags, beloved like a field, and Jerusalem shall become beags, and the mountain of the house, as the high places of the forest."-(v, 9-12.)

> Here is another picture of the present as well as of the past-a picture too minutely exact to have been an accidental coincidence, or the mere result of the operation of similar causes. The spirit of the prophecy must have determined to fit the message to this age and nation as exactly as to the age and nation of Micah! Our " Zion, "nsing the built up with " lood, with "iniquity." Not only is "the pr' e of had" welcomed to the treasury of the Lord, but he we have the ery of "Peace' -no agitation, no odellerene , to testimony against the sin of oppression! all agree in this. The messages of the pulpit es b ped a to favor the reut of the p ws. The e effice, th speils, in u won! " ... af the pl. t sucs f

A ...

wake up to a sense of the responsibilities resting upon it? Why then, does not the government itself ignore the Con-

of his ability, "preserve, protect and defend the Constitu-

When a true and courageous man, in virtue of anthority vested in him, proclaims that certain "persons" long and ger thus "deprived," the President steps in and seeks to

Does Gen. Fremont in proclaiming liberty to those "perernment, do anything in conflict with the Constitution? Might be not go very much farther, and proclaim that ev ery person, within the limits of his military rule, who is "deprived of liberty without dne process of law," is at once and forever free, and yet act only in accordance with one of the most vital provisions of the Constitution? Might he not thus, according to the Constitution, liberate every slave within his jurisdiction? By what law of the land has any man been made a slave? Slavery has nowhere been established by "due process of law," It exists in most marked violation of the Constitution. Why then does the President interfere and seek to render ineffectual, the proc-

Is Abraham Lincoln, President of these United States, laboring under the impression that an opinion, the most corrupt and iniquitous ever attered by man, though it fell from the lips of a Judge of the Supreme Court of the United

Will Abraham Lincoln or William H. Seward, or Edmaintain hefore the intelligence and christianity of the American Nation, that the slave is only property, and not a per-

make themselves a stench in the nostrils of the people, why do they not rise up to a regard of the glorious dignity and responsibility of the mission to which God and their nation are calling them? Why does not the President, before

That Whereas, under the Constitution of these United States, "no person" can be justly "deprived of his liberty

And whe reas, Notwithstanding this express provision of the Constitution, many "persons," under the government of these United States, without law, reason, or justification,

of the Constitution, infriuged upon the liberties of their fel cally extending their encroachments upon human liberty

Therefore, I. Abraham Lincoln, President of the United

First, Of the gross injustice of the system of slavery, long suffered to be practiced in a portion of these States; and

treasonable attempts of those, who would legalize and per-

De hersby declare and producen. That all persons within

Let the President of the United States do this, and he

an enthusiasm never yet exhibited, but which burns within their hearts for manifestation, will the people rally to the conflict against this hideous form of inhumanity and barharism, which is now making such desperate efforts for existence and perpetuation.

Let him do this, and all the nations of earth now strug gling for liberty and right, shall bless his name forever.

Has not this Southern Confederacy of traitors planted itself squarely and unequivocally upon slavery, as the fundamental principle, which it seeks to perpetuate and defend? Shall the Executive of these United States, under the Constitution, and for its defence, speak less boldly and uu-

mistakably in hehalf of Liberty?

Let the lines be drawn. Let the great and momentous issues be clearly set forth before the eyes of all men. Then let the contest come, and with "God and Liberty!

for our battle cry, we will meet the foe, and, if it must be, fight to the hitter end, deeming it better " to die, all freemen," than "to live, all slaves."

But, with such an issue we shall not fail-God will prosper and defend the right.

BROWNSON'S QUARTERLY REVIEW ON SLAVERY

From the N. Y. Evening Post of Sept. 28.

The October number of Brownson's Quarterly Review, the official quarterly of the Roman Catholics in the United States, contains a most able and patriotic essay on the dif-ferent questions raised by the pro-slavery rebellion, and in particular on the relations of slavery to the rehellion and

to the Union.

Mr. Brownson takes the position that, if we value poace, honor, liberty, presperity, all we have or hope for, we must maintain the Union; and he helieres that to put down the rebellion, and hring back a peace which shall be lasting and honorable as well as righteous, we must not only put down the rebellion, but also that which is the sole cause of

copied from Mr. Brownson's Quarterly, but what we copy will give our readers some idea of the article.-- EDITOR

We need not say, for the fact is wall known to our read-ers, that no ma, secording to its shiftly and 1900, the critical properties of the same and the same and the tion movement in the free States than we have not be-caused we loved slavery, or had any synapathy with that anceful institution, but became we loved the Constitution of the Union, and because we believed that theirty at honor, and the same and the same and the same and the same acting the Union of these States are read to the south station, than in abolishing slavery as it existed in the south-cast of the same and the same and the same and always have believed that liberty, the cause of free institu-tions, the lope of phisastroposts and Christians, both at home and alread, are more interested in preserving the home and alread, are more interested in preserving the biton hereaffere because we would preserve the Union, the lope sharp of the same and the same and the little hereaffere because we would preserve the Union, would, of sharps, oppose sharp whenever, in our judg-ment, its continuous becomes incompatible with the main We need not say, for the fact is well known to our read-

After treating of the magnitude of the preser; secured

Let him do this, and all true, loyal friends of liberty and control the entire population, in a time of rehelion do

But if it be required to treat them as free and local citi would not prove useful to this end. It may be objected as such a measure that it would deprive us of the sid of Wes-ern Virginia and Eastern Tennessee, and drive into ope-hostility to the Union Maryland, Kestucky and Misson This objection deserves grave consideration. But it is in substance the objection that has embarrassed the gover-ment from the outset, and compelled it to take only half way measures to suppress the rebellion. For conselves, we cannot respect the fear to which this obligation appeals cannot respect the fear to which this obligation appeal. will be our friends only by virtue of certain concessions to fices for the Union is well as the other loyal State, as there is no reason not justice in Massachusett, Now-York New-Jersey, Pennsylvania and the great States northers of the Ohio, pouring out their blood and treasure for the gratification of the slaveholding prevensions of Marylad, Keutucky or Missouri. The clittens of these States who was slaves, are as much bound, if the preservation of the Visit and Company of the State with the States who was slaves, are as much bound, if the preservation of the to but down a recention which intracess affact them has left they love their few slaves more than they do the Unical let them go out of the Union. We are stronger to fight the battles of the Union without them, to an we are with them.

Under this head, Mr. Browsson asy.
Whether the time for this important measure has conour not, it is for the President, as Communder-in-Chief of serarmies, to determine. But, in our judgment, so sinch
neasure could be adopted by the government that was
more effectually aid its ministry operations, do more to
weaken the robol forces, and to strengthen our own. Four
millions of poople in the slave States, feeling that the seppression of the rehellion and the triumph of the Union secures to them and their children forever the states of free
eithers, are more than a hundred thousand mee taken free
the forces of the senent, and tries that implies and

the most faid liber. Moreover, it would not only bring to the assistance of the federal arms the co-operation of the whole colored ras in the Licio, but would seeme su what we now lack, the symmetry and the moral aid of the whole civilized world, and remove all danger of our coming into confinet wind either France or England. The war would be saw they are the confined with the confined w

The writer proceeds to show by argument familiar and ized in the same nation, that there must always - an irre-

Howe r long neous in race or character habits or manners, may be the people of a cuntry in the street, they separate and grow gradually into two distinct peoples, with almost entirely different ideas, ballets and ere as, if one half of then in the one section adopt the slave system, and

This the writer Mustrates by the history and andition of our own mentry. He then shows that the whole country must necessarily come under the control of the one system or the other, that the universal control of slavery was the sole object of the rebellion, and will be its inevitable result, unless it be suppressed-that emancipation is practicable, and would benefit the whele country, North and South. He then adds.

The proposition, then involves no wrong, no injustice, no injust to the white population of the southern State; while it would be an act of justice, though tartly justice, to the ne-geo race so long beld in hondage, and forced to forego all their own rights and interests for the pride, wealth and pleasants of the south of the so

It seems to us, then, highly important, in every possible view of the case, that the federal government should avail it-self of the opportunity given it by the southern rebellion to perform this act of justice to the pegro race; to assimilate the lahor system of the South to that of the North; to remove a great moral and political wrong: and to wipe out the foul stain of slavery, which has hitherto sullied the otherwise bright escutcheor of our Republic. We are no fanatics on the subject of slavery, as is well known to our readers, and we make no extraordinary pretensions to modern philanthropy; but we cannot help fearing that, if the government lets align but we cannot nelly sering that, it the government less sup-the present opportunity of doing justice to the negro race, and of placing our republic throughout in harmony with mod-ern civilization, God, who is especially the God of the poor and the oppressed, will never give victory to our arms, or suffer us to succeed in our efforts to suppress rebellion, and restore peace as integrity to the Union. We have too long resore peace an integrity of the Chino. We have too long turned a deaf car to the cry of the enslaved; we have too long suffered our hearts to grow callous to the wrongs of the down-trodden in our own country; we have too long heen spwn-rodden in our own country; we have too long been willing to grow rich, to erect our palaces, and gather loxuries around us by the toil, the sweat, and the blood of our enslaved brethren. May it not be that the cry of these brethren has already entered the ear of Heaven, and that He has taken up their cause, and determine that, if we retime any longer to break their chains, to set them free, and to treat them as our brothers and fellow-citizens, we shall no longer exist as a na-May it not he that, in this matter, we have him to reckon with, and that the first step towards success is justice to the wronged? We confess that we fear, if we let slip the gathered our forces and gone forth to battle. We fear God gamera duri ores an open form to sattle. We are due may be using the rebels as instruments of our punishment-instruments themselves to be destroyed, when through them our own destruction has been effected. We speak solemally and in deep earnest; for he fights at terrible odds who has the infinite and just God against him. It may be that an all-wise Providence has suffered this rebellion for the very purpose of giving as an opportunity of emancipating rightfully, pose of giving no an opportunity of canacipating rightfully, without distriying, but as a neaso of preserving, the Union, the neas, women and children now held in bendage, and of rapidipenses upon us if we neglect the opportunity, and fail to await ourselves of the right. Now is our day of grace. This appoprish of the projection of grace may be over, and our Hepublic follow the fate of all others, and becoming a hissing and a by-word in all the earth. Which has good in His is-

CAUSE OF NAPOLEON'S DOWNFALL.

HIS NECLECTING TO FREE THE RUSSIAN SERFS! WARNING

the serv' pauls you o huss'a We give the War s

n r ; the is a ricet a a critical in a van of the federal army is a receipt for such that of B n narte into Russin—we man the tarrille efficient in ach e coffered. To mars of the Russian population consisted of ser's, fully as ignorant, as opchely the same fear, and used possely the same means to save themselves, as our own shareholders. Say Hazilit in his Life of Napols. One great far of the Russians was that their saves would rise up and show of their beaulage and it was therefore, an bliest to prevent their beaulage and it was therefore, an bliest to prevent their test and instruction of their growness and degradation, the same than the same than the same than the same test and instruct and of their ignorance and degradation, but so do our Southern rebels dered the uprising of their blacks, and, in order to prevent it tell them that our insection is to sell was the reason why the Russians resolved to set fire to all the towns so the route of the army. It was just that mo-tive, and no other, that instigated the burning of Hampton, which threatened to become the quarters of thousands of slaves, who could be organized to do fearful execution. As our army advances, we must expect to see such acts repeated. No expedient will be left untried by the Seuthern rebels to shield themselves from servile attack. Such was the perfectly analogous situation in

Sach was the perfectly analogous situation in the two cases. We believe that our true policy is precisely that which commended itself to the greatest practical publicist of his age. Bonaparte refused to avail himself of the dis-position of the series to rise against their masters. And position of the serfs to The against their insisters. And why? For precisely the identical reasons that force them-selves upon us. "The serfs" said he, "are unfit to be trust of with the liberty they dosir. If I encourage the antipects of the Cast to rise against him, I council hope that he will seer again become my frend." He subsequently made use of this language to the senate of Frunce, "By proclaiming the emmanphation of the alwest, I could have arried the greater portion of the Russian population against himself. I have been approximately the contraction of the alwest, I could have armed the greater portion of the livers, I could have armed the greater portion of the processing the second of the contraction of the mention of the second of the contraction of the second of the mention of the second of the mention of the second But the war I made upon Russia was political besides, the brutality of this numerous class of the Russiar people is such, that this measure would devote many famipooplo is such, that this measure would devote many families to the most berril barbarities." Well, we are engaged in just such a political war, in spite of our own will, against an adversary that has been, and whom it is of great consequence should again be, our "friend." In unither case was assistant of affairs to the status quo ante belium. That heing the object of Bonaparte, as he bimself declared, he did not doubt that his true policy was to prevent his "political war?" from he-ing the oceasion of a social and serrice war. He hold to this policy to the last, even up to the time he left. Moseow —as is said by Sir Robert Wilson, an English writer, who was present during most of the campaign. "There is no question that a dvil war could have been formered in Rus-ain; and it was Bonaparte who rejected the offers of insur-rection which wore made to him during the time he was in

Now if Bonaparte was impelled, by the importance of not permanently alterating the Czar, and also by considerations of humanity, to avoid all incitement asservice war, the same pressed so powerfully upon the great French Emperor press with far more orce upon us.

While this clearly must be our present policy, the South

While this eventy must be our present policy, are south ern people should still understand that it may have its limits. We will not guarantee to carry it to the death, as Na-poleon did. We will accept no Muscow, no Beresiaa, no capitulation of Paris to the Cossacks, no abdication. When there is danger that it shall come to that, let six sholders beware. The day it is settled that either slavery or the government must perish that day slavery will be doomed. The Northern people are determined not to yield to this accurace drobblion, and if it shall prove that they cannot compact it without emancipation, they will compact it with cumacinglishin. This would be to them not only an impulse but a necessity. They know full well that there would be as bring on the same combines with the care successful upon the manual upon themsolves perpetual war whose companies. They would light with 1 shall period the companies of the work of the companies of the work of the companies of the same combines with the care successful. there is danger that it shall come to that, let slaveholders

Such are the facts and such are the reasonings of The Wire! Well as we respond, "The Northers people, it they are not terly gone in infatuation, will st perethey" al. as well as the greatest practical publicist of his age." Thus it is that "pride" and contempt of their 'degraded"

Be see will not " arry it to the death' as he did.

how can we, until we see it as Napoleon did, too late? We are, apparently, on the very cdg of the promp over

bune .- In Bosien, The Rev. Edwin Johnson said :

"What of Slavery? Ontlawed in all the world, but in he-nighted Africa and enlightened America. After the metaphys-ical subtleties that have been weren over the system, is not Providence, by one sharp stroke, piercing the vail and suffering American slavery to show just what spirit it is of? In this war of rebellion, perfldy and passion, it is writing its own

The Rev. D. C. Eddy said :

"The great national crime that overshadowed all the rest was human slavery—the parent of anarchy, fraud, and trea-

The Rev. James Feeeman Clarke said : "Slavery had the nation by the throat, and the L nion was to day under its feet. And yet we did not venture, even by

word, to attack it in return. One blow, only one decided blow had been struck at it, and that had been retracted by higher authority. Slavery he thought, was the one valuera-hie point in the armor of our foc. We must attack him there or continue to be defeated. We do not ask that slavery shall be attacked on any grounds of bumanity, justice or philantbro-py; hat as a military necessity." The Rev. A. A. Miner said :

"It may be true, however, that in any event Liberty may gain by the struggle. 1. If the South shall succeed, Canada will be brought near to them; the slaves can escape with facility, and constant border wars will increase that facility. 2.

If the North shall succeed, Slavery will be weakened, and finally destroyed, by the limitations to which it must submit. their application to a rebellion, permit it to do, the few that romain may be purchased, or left speedily to free themselves." The Rev. A. L. Stone said :

'Slavery, which might otherwise have prospered is now cast into the scales of the battle.

The Rev. W. R. Alger said :

"What compensation can we have, if we do not take am-ple security that this conspiracy shall not again burst upon us? If we break the force of the slave power so that it shall never ruise ils head anin, if we hedge it in, and pave the way with maswerving will fer its speedy extinction, we will have done but our duty. If we do otherwise, the oble uv of a The Rev. E. W. Webb said :

"The question at issue between loyalty and rebellion is the status of the African in this cou try. Because of the bond-man, socie v is troubled and the foundations broin up; be-

"The J. M. Manning said :

"Carnal weapons are not to be used to abolish slavery, but they may be used to sustain government and il, in the strug-gle, a sla . escapes, we will say, 'It is the Lord's doings, whereof we are glad.

It was the oft-quoted saying of Thomas Jefferso all the more impressive because his sayings were not often pinhed in the tones of day tion and plety—If they be a righteous God in heaven, a terrible retribution awaits this people, because of the sin of slavery ""

The Rev. J. F Lovering said

"A second cause was the sective jet usy of the Seth of the public opinion of the North, but of the whole world which denonnees their theory of Slavery. This public opiui n is the spot on the r lore feast, the ghost that sits at their table, and against which the whole South has arrayed to contend against, and they will fall be see it weight.

The Principia.

cossors, for many years past, was governed by slavehold-

But who has thought to inquire whether the present administration is not likowiso, governed by slaveholders?

the present administration at war with slaveholders? And if so, how can it be, at the same time, governed by them?

The administration, we answer, makes war only against loyal slaveholders that it has no controversy with them, nor with slavery, nor with slaveholding. It returns to them their fugitive slaves, refuses to employ them in its defence war with slaveholders that makes it incredible that the ad-

evidence that it is governed by slaveholders-the loyal tration so shapes its war measures as not to disturb, but in

fact, to protect slavery and slaveholding.

The administration of Mr. Buchanan was controlled by 300,000 slaveholders. The administration of Mr. Lincoln, is controlled by perhaps, 30 000 slaveholders, perhaps one fourth, or one tenth part of that number-the so-called loyal slaveholders, more or less, of Maryland, Virginia, Ken-

ernment, the proportion in numbers, between the ruling oli-

But how stands the proportion now? Estimating the the governing to the governed class, of one to 6662, -a dis-

1861, that were required to govern them in time of peace in 1860. This is what the sleve power has gained, in this control the policy of the Fed al administration, as truly,

The rathers five P(n) will remove the series of each x will place the series of each x will place x by y and the

the truth of the theory would be substantiated by the fact.

control of their government by demanding the suppression

OUR TRANSITION STATE.

The country has passed through one transition already

of the first. It is deep-toned, meditative, reflective, considerate, deliberative, comprehensive, determinate. It surveys the past, scrutinizes the present, peers into the futureweighs, measures, seans, arrives at conclusions, fixes upon

in the free States, two classes, again, each seeking its old affinities and associations, each intensified, the superlative of its former self; revealing a wider separation in the comism, a more "irrepressible conflict."

The first was an impulse of patriotism, such as it was, of some sort, resentment for the insult on our flag, the assault on our nationality and unity :- the second is a falling back upon principles, pro and con-the principles of liberty, equity, justice, on the one hand, the principles of despotism, slavery, on the other.

The first, though not yet expended, is diminishing, waning, past its meridean, as is seen in the fact that it no longer retains its hold on the advocates of slavery, nor, with firmness on those who are either indifferent to its extension, or not opposed to its existence. The latter, though not yet in the ascendant, is steadily deepening, widening, spreading,

The first, divided the community into two classes, the tined to divide the community into the two classes, the loyal and the disloyal, but with a higher definition and stand ard of loyalty, throwing many into the ranks of the disloyal who had before been accounted loyal. The loyal will all disloyal; as all the disloyal have, all along, been known to

superlative, the pro-slavery culminating in rebellion, and be no place left, upon which the "white featho" dove of

tion, they were grieved and disappointed, and every day there is some danger that many of them will almost forget sired, what they had, at first, understood it to be, and what under some auspices, there must be, before peace can be

Let it be remembered, then, that the difference between President Lincoln and Gen. Fremont is not whether all the slaves in Missouri should be declared free. On this point we are sorry to say, the President and the General art agreed, that, for the present, at least, they should not-The difference is simply this. The General had proclaimed liberty to all the slaves whose owners were actually in and restricts the effect of the Proclamation to such slaves the effects of these two lines of policy may be very differ ent. Gen. Fremont's plan, if earried out, would liberate

is leaving the main thing. While that remains, the great obstacle to a righteous and permanent peace, remains Both plans are morally wrong in principle, so that neither

fied approbation of Gen. Fremont's position. Its chief, if the right ground. To rest in it as a sound position would rectory, and be satisfied with nothing short of "proclaiming

We agree with the National Anti-Slavery Standard that people should confide in, as the measure, for the emergical continuous which should lead them to accept of Francisco

in its downed Continued the fr dos un antant Ballard, whose names head the ket ? Has the Gevernment of this State north r fun in than helping to prosecute a war, the decared ojects if w! h, so far as this 'Uni n" party is concerned, are to restore the and order

shall ropresent J. STICK; and not merely we will bath e-And in ho ty stile success con to me When was there wer m re need of Abelition votes than now? I don't believe in forever 'standing still o see the sal ation of God. Mr. Lincoln's letter, taking the efficiency out of Fremont's Proclamntion, so far, at least as he can do is a standing com-

Let us be up and doing. I su l. L., God helping me, role an Abolition ticket even if I have to voto for myself for all the State offices. I trust, however, to find other and better names, and many fellow-voters. If our old leaders, William Goodell, Gerrit Smith. Berinh Green and others,

But, with or without leaders, let the PEOPLE MOVE, for God and their country. PETERBORO, N. Y., Sept. 23, 1861. C. A. HAMMOND.

P. S. If this retrograde movement, on the part of the

at the ballot box, may we not expect other retrograde steps? The people, a large portion of them, to-day, demand emancipation, on the soil; but their timid and venal leaders restrain their impulses.

NATIONAL HONOR.

It is much to be wondered at that the public mind has

not been more sensitive to the idea that the honor of a White Republic merely is doeply involved in its attitude to wards slavery?

Abstractly from the moral aspects of the subject, aside from everything save its political importance, the honor and prestige of the Government demand direct hostility to slave

ry as the originating element of the Rebollion. The crisis creates the opportunity to strike at the root and remove it; not to do so indicates weakness in our leg-

immensely concerned in its attitude to slavory. Hnd a system of brigandage culminated in just such dan-

gers - one of the first acts would have been to uproof the

Doubtless we must be viewed and judged by foreign paignore a policy conducive to the highest well-being of a white R public simply.

News of the Dan. SATURDAY, SEPT. 28th.

or usgrington sept. 21th.—Fast day.—The Rev. Mr. Chan-ang, yesterday, gave the g od people of the capital a dis-course such as deep rue aused to hear. It was now the war and the great came of it—slavery. He belly took the ground that noles the government or the people of the loyal. So tes were equal to the furnished.— Washington Sept. 27th .- Fast day .- The Rev. Mr. Chanto his discourse with the closest attution. His was the only sern in delivited yesterday in Washington, which alluded to the causes of the present war.

while we have from Leavesseen's and from Fort South Condends to keep presenced.

If wish to say to you that, though the position is difficult.
If wish to say to you that, though the position is difficult.
If measurement to it and also is the ensemy in the field. I am not able at the same time to affined to the enemy at the home. It is a above to the carried the same time to affined to the enemy at the carried the same in the carried the same in t

"If permitted by the country, this state of things will not fail to bring on disorder. I am an exponent of n part of the force of the nation dire ted against the cuemy of the

MONDAY, SEPT. 30

From Washington. - The protracted quiet is at last broken by a retreating movement of the robel forces. It was found on Saturday that the enemy had vacated their works on Munson's Hill, retiring a considerable distance within their late lines. Falls Church was also vacated, and Upton's Hill. Our troops have advanced in force to the vacated posts, Our troops have a transfer in force to the state of the s ahove and below Washington, or that the movement is a mere feint to seduce our troops into ambuscades. It appears from evidence in the vacated posts that the rebel force before the capital has not exceeded 10,000 men Their works are of a very rough character, and traces indi-cate considerable discomfort in their quarters.

eate considerable discontort in their quarters.

A sad affair occurred among our troops on Saturday
night, while advancing toward Fall's Church. In the dark
ness, Colonel Owen's Philadelphia Irish Regiment inistook
a lody of Union troops in their advance for a rebel force, a lody of Usion troops to their auvance to a construction and discharged a full volley into their ranks. In return, and under a like misapprehension, C lonel Baker's California Regiment rotamed the fire, and Colonio Betta's battery was just but informed of the sistake is timo to prevont an artillary discharge on the cering licho cryst. This suffer-

on the vacassa poss of the enemy committee several dis-creditable outrages on property in the neighborks of of M moor's Hill involving durings to the extent of \$30,000 to \$40,000. We have no further news respecting the rebel batteries on the Potomuc. It is reported that the river be-law Washingson is now closed.—World.

ing successively that he was in the visually of Fort Sort, wire a large low. A row of rim Jofferson city I the 22th representation of the port cereything quitt of Gorge twe Mo. Gens. Sigol and Davis were at that p int. The troops of Gen Frice are reported to have therefore the control of th

als is under surveillance to prevent arms from beilg smng-gled into the Stat. How Hora e May ard, f Tenn. was reported as ling a Frankfort, Jas. B. Clay and C ! H C Harris arrived on Saturday at Louisy le, and were comtooth, members of the Legislature, to have been made ille gally, and their release was ther for order d.—Ib.

Rebel Privateer u out -The United States guubont

Southwest Pass on the 22d inst, arrived at this part Sear-day verning.

The Rhode Janual bringsthe Föllowing intelligence of the Part of the On the 14th inst, a best expeditive from the Colorado, Under the command of Lieut, Johns dussell, 16th the ship early in the morning, and attacked the privateer Judich, lying under the gapon of the Penneola Navy Yard, and af-ter a sharp engingement succeeded in setting her on fire.

The expedition is 4th three most shilled, and fiften wound-

Financial.-The Associated Banks of New Kork, Boston and I midsequal mes, divolgit uniter respective Committees on Saturday, at the Bank of Commerce in this eity, and accepted from Mr Secretary Chase, who was present, the second option of \$50,000,000 of the National loan to date from Idth of October. The Stock Market closed steady on Saturday, the Government Stocks and Treasury Notes being firm on the above arrangement.—I'mes.

Southern trade and Northern failures.—"We have received from the North a list of the failures in Now York ceived from the North a list of the indures in Now York and Boston, and the names of the Yankee dealers who have 'stopped' or 'suspended,' is legion. Failure of Southern remittauces is the reason universally assigned. Whom bankruptcy shall become, as it has already almost, general bankruptey shall become, as it has already almost, general among Northern merchants and manifacturers, they will learn the value of Southern trade, and become as clauser-ous for paces as they now are of or war."—Manifagmersy (Alat.) Meril. The North is learning more than the "ratee of Southern trade"—the lard leaves on they are studying teaches also a partner with the companion of the companion of the com-panion of Southern commercial know. Southern partner, with the companion of the companion of the com-panion with the companion of the companion of the com-panion with the companion of the companion of the com-panion with the companion of the companion of the com-panion of the companion of the companion of the com-tant of the companion of the companion of the com-panion of the companion of the companion of the com-panion of the companion of the companion of the companion of the com-tant of the companion of the compani

tradors, with a foroknowledge of the reholiton, used their eredit at the North to its utmost limit, and when the day of payment came, they hid themselves behind their own treaspayment came, they hid themselves behind their own treas-on, an a core for their foregone swindle. While they were organizing their conspiracies for the overthrow of the Gor-erman, they were contriving a stependous fraud quo the Northers merchants, and that so many of the letter layer bear compelled to stop is that the findle of permeditated bear compelled to stop is that the findle of permeditated bear compelled in a system of robbery, that was at once in the bland in a system of robbery, that was at once in the com-tained in the control of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of the control of the control of the con-trol of the control of th the Government and plunder the private fortunes of North ern citizens. Floyd to chis millions of the public securi-ties, but the Southern traders stole hundreds of millions ties but the Soutiern tracers stole hundreds of missions from Northern ereditors. Fluyd, however, had the grace to pre end, at least, unsolfishness in his official rusculties, and that he plumbered for the benefit of a public and ma-tional object, while the Soutiern traders were villains on

here. It is notes of that he is writing to remain a year if there is per binary a fallow in the U is strain how the strain in the concerning a fallow in the U is strain how the strain in the concerning a fallow in the U is strain how the strain in the concerning a fallow in the U is strain how the strain in the concerning a fallow in the strain in the s

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The coston crop has been paid for generally sime six
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mothers is described to the Southern plants: When six
was had laid; a four of the Southern plants: When six
most had laid; a four of the Southern plants: When he was
all apon the incuming crop. Moreover, the Southern
planters and traders have paid nothing of their last year's
indebtedness to Northern merchants. And yet the balance
of trade with Europe has been all the time in surfacors
and the current of gold been constantly towards at. Destace of leingd atmined of the processor for the with Europe
and the current of gold been constantly towards at. So
gold in the country having what there were last Fall or
gold in the country having what there were last Fall or
of the amount is emonantly increasing. Here is
a phenomenof, to be unstanted for by those political economents who insistent econs is the great power which produces commercial conflictions between the United States
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and Europessant of the size of the size of the size of the
size of the size of the size of the size of the size of the
size of the size of the size of the found the demonstration that the redd States paid for their improted goods in cettors, and to the south a size of the size present computations. It will more be seen that the South by the production of cotton, has simply been able to pay its own way, adding little or nothing to the general exchanges of the country. The true solution of the question of ex-changes, and the balances of trade, is to be found in the excess of production of breadstuffs, and the various articles which got markes as the field of the and the facilities for, and cheapness of transportation to the great centres of commerce, exceed those of any other retivation, England and France will hereafter look to supply their home deficiencies in the article of food. Exportations of agricultural products will of course vary in different of agricultural products will of course vary in different years. Abundan harvests in Europe nan disinish present demand, and a short crop in this country lessen the supply. But such is the year tarse of production, that on disaster of the seasons will be likely to overspread it all, and failure of European crops in one year will make up for the super-abundance of another. A brief sturying of the super-land of the super-ture trade, and of the samestee of the business of the last operations, which is business of the classification of the commercial equilibrium between the United States and foreign nations.

the Calcul Sistes and freeign nations. Until the occurrence of the propent war the American people, while they comprehended their growth and property as a nation,—while they were present of their property as a nation,—while they were present of their property as a nation,—but they were property as a nation of their property as a nation of their property as the factors—present by did not passe in their laste to impure its observation of their property of thei appear forever from the markets of the world .-- Times

From Missodri.—Later accounts via Jefferson City confirm provious statements is to the main body of Gen. Price's force being still a superior at \$5.00, and a still distinguished at \$5.000, and a still a superior at \$5.000, and a still superior at \$5.000, and a still superior at \$5.000, and from McColo, of 10,000, anding a total force of short \$4.000. Ten thousand troops are said to have crossed the river at Lexington on Thursday with an intention of attacking Gen. Lame. In sea and the troops were without cartridge, grape, shot and shell, at the time of their surrouder. The rebels are making all possible use of the Lexington foundly in casting balls. Price's official report gives his killed during the singe at twenty-five, and wounded seventy-two. the sige at twenty-five, and wounded seventy-two. A prominent citizen of Lexington, who wincessed the ontire hattle is positive that fully 500 rebels were killed. The general's eport states that 3,000 prisouers were captured, five pieces of artillory, two mortars, 35,000 stand of arms, 750 horses, \$100,000 worth of commissariat stores, and \$900,000 in money. Gen. Price cays the treasure was sele-lar from the bank of the city, and that he has returned it. len from the bank of the city, and that he has returned it. Col. Mulligan aspit was consided to him for safe keeping. It is reported that 10,000 rebels were marching north-ward, through foreme County Mo., and 4000 through Bates County, on Oscools. A force of ten thousand was threatening St. Joseph, being only fourteen miles distant; only 700 federal troop; were there to defend the city.

Mariae.—A fleet of thirteeu schooners sailed on Sunday from Fortress Mouroe for Hatterss Inlet. Ou the same day

The marine losses for September are reported at \$172, 0: the total since January 1, is 10,162,850.—Ib.

pears that on Wednesday Gen. Fremont released Cel. Blair Trom arrest, neign language is the order, antannous to a defiance of the Colond to present the continuous to a defiance of the Colond to present the colondary of the space of the Colondary of the Colondary Strending against Gen. Fremont in response to the defiance. There-upon Gen. Fremont in mesonately arrested Cel. Blair and such limit to Jefforson Barraski. On Friday uight the telegraph was allowed to communi-cate this fast that Blair had been freed from arrest the pre-

vious Wednesday, 'ut the offensive paragraph in the or-der of release was suppressed, and the fact of Col. Blair's second arrest withheld.

necond arrest without.

The army regulations allow up officers to be arrested for a longer period than eight days without charges being made. Gen. Fremont disregarded the regulations in the case of Col. Blair. After this violation of the regulations a second arrest for the same cause, and without charges, has attracted attention, and caused remark.

WEDNESDAY Oct 3.

spear forever from the markets of the world.—Ziner.

[The Times has done the country a good service by this finely expect, and by the article on "Southern trad", and Northern failures" that precedes it.]

THERDAY, Oct. 1st.

THERDAY, Oct. 1st.

The position of face complete Welkingern was but little changed during protected. The federal forces at a singlet place in the following the forces of the complete force of the complete force of the following the following protection of the following protection

suffered considerable damage. The passengers experienced

The Potomac River clear.—The Washington Chronicle of e 29th nlt. says:—We are requested to state by government anthority, that there is no trnth in the rumors which have

This fact proves nothing. The rebels would not hetray the fact of their having batteries, until the Federal forces were within reach of them.

James B. Clay, the renegade son of "the gallant Harry," was captured by a boy not over sixteen! Although alone is a buggy, he was armed with two double shot guns and two navy revolvers. But the boy overawed him, and he gave up without a shot!

A largely attended Convention of liquor-dealers was held at Spraense, Oct 1. A permanent organization was adopted and resolutions passed expressive of a resolve on the part of the association to resist all legislation tending to limit their bus-

Gov. Morgan, of New-York, has designated Thursday, Nevember 28, as a Day of Praise, Thanksgiving, and Prayer.

Mrs. L. Maria Child has written a letter to "Our Jessie," raising her for helping her husband, and praising her hus

THURSDAY, OCT. 3.

There is nothing new this morning from the seat of the war. either on the Potomac, in Kentucky or in Missouri.-From the American Boards christianized Cherokees we have the fol-

"John Ross, the Chief of the Cherokee Nation, has finally succumbed to rebel pressure. On the 20th of August, as we learn from Rev. Mr. Robinson, late a missionary teacher a lears from Rev. Mr. Roblinson, late a "missionary tassient mong the Cherolecs, who has recently arrayed in St. Los-Ress called a Council, and earl in a message recommenda-ter that the second state of the second state of the Southern Condedwarey. The Council adopted the recommend-ation, and Commissioners were appointed to make a treaty alliance with the Jeff. Davis Government—rebel Commi-sioner guaranteeing the payment of the annuitue become paid by the Government of the United States. stood that the Creeks have have raised one thousand men the rebel Army, and the Cherokees have formed a Home Guard of twelve hundred men."—Times.

This comes of patronizing the pro-slavery " American Board," in preference to the anti-slavery " American Mission ary Association" under the direction of Abolitionists.

FRIDAY, Oct 4th.

Fremont.—The Herald of yesterday announced the removal of Fremont, under citation to be tried by Court Mar shall, and the appointment of Gen. Wool in his place. As morning's papers generally, pronounce it a fabrication. The Herald however, re-affirms it, and says, In removing him from Missonri, at this time, the President has done the possible thing at the best possible moment.

In the same article, the Herald assails Mr. Sum er and others, or sustaining Fremont's Prommation. The peo,

Remove.-I is reported that there has been an eng go ment in Logaru Co., between a few companies, it which

that a feet of seventy vessels was then coming up the Ballze

Missions—Inferent City, Ort. 2—Oen. Fremont continuatively receipted, and the various division commanders and the continuative commanders and the continuation of the

be purged of her rebe fees.

The stramer Emma left for Lexington this evening to con-

vey our winning of the theoretical in St. Louis:

our winning of the theoretical of the Second United States dragoons, arrived here this evening, and had a lengthy private intriview with 6cb. Fremont. His force of regulars from Utah, will, no doubt, be ordered to this clinity for ser-

the St. Louis Democrat :

Jefferson City Oct. 2—Two Government steamers have gone up to Glascow, to bring down Col. Worthington's 5th iowa Regiment to Booneville.

Preacher Johnson's rebel cavalry are still accuring the country along the Osage river, stealing everything they can lay their hands on, and running negroes South, and selling them.

Lt. Col. Totten is actively engaged in his position of chief of artillery. Both Totten's and Dubois's batteries which did such good service in the battle at Springfield, are among the

Maryland.—Darnestonen, Md. Oct. 2.—The attack upon our encampment at the Great Falls, on Monday morning, was our encomponent at the Creat Falls, on Mooday morning, was by six regiments of rebel infanty, and a battain of artillery, all in transitin for the Upper Potomac. They fired about 40 rounds of shot and shell, doing considerable change to the houses, harting elicitly but one person. The gues used by the rebels were 'in number, six and twelve pounders, the lat-ter being rified, and throwing projectiles of the Sawyer pattern and fine finish.

About 5 o'clock, the same force encamped about two miles from the river, opposite the mouth of the Muddy Branch, where a Messachusetts Regiment is stationed. Here they remained all night but did not compliment us with any de-monstration. Early this morning they again moved forward. They were probably destined for Leesburgh, or the Pointof Rocks.

No such thing as fording the Potomac.—The river is too bigh at present to admit of crossing at any of the fords.

The New-York 34th still continue to guard 9 miles of the river, which ardnous duties they have been performing for nearly 3 months.

To-day Gen. Banks received and inspected 3 brigades of bis division near this place. This is supposed by some to be indicative of the commencement of a full campaign. The troops were found to be well disciplined, well clothed, and well equipped. Some of the regiments have not yet been paid, which is attributable to the necessary presence of the

Chicago, Oct. 3.—The Journal's Unito special says that a large number of troops are now being embarked for an important expedition. No one knows their destination.

The expedition sent yesterday to Charleston, returned this morning with a large amount of corp, several horses and prisoners. The latter are being tried to-day, before a militare

The Meissage at Portice Morea: Ballinger, Oct. 3.

—Passingers by the boat which arrived this A, M., from Old
Polit, report that Gen. Wood addressed the prisoners at the
Rip-Raps, who had been sent their by Gen. McClellan, enorute to Tortugar. He told them that had Gen. McClellan,
who would have been perfectly justified. He had however,
a proposition to make to them. All who were willing to
place insensive in his hands should step forward. Those
where the state of the state of the contraction of the state of the state of the contraction of the state of the state of the contraction of the state of the state of the contraction of the state of the state of the contraction of the state of the state of the state of the
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The Potential —The robots showed themselves yesterday at their oil you lie op sie of Grant Falls, ut did not open fire on our troops. A new hattery of long r rang gase has been placed on the Marpheal oide at that plant. A Virginian farmer residus to having hauled the guns from Freesten Pint battery to Manassas. The New-York Thirty-seventh protest against certain harges made against them

rebels were killed, and 70 made priso are, also that a letter relative to the destroys in of property buring the late ad-

A party of rel d cavairy shows thems less yesterday beyond Falls Charch but a tired on the approach of our troops. The number of vessels as the Potomac is larger than usual for the season. Eleven accelant vessels were interference with the navigation of the river. was visible at Freestone Point.

The export of Breadstuffs .- There are now about sixty vessels, including many large ships, now loading breadstuffs at this port for the continent of Enrope. These will require about two millions of bushels of grain, or an equivalent in floor, to afford them all full eargoes. Two, three, four, and sometimes six vessels, in addition, are taken up duily for the same trade. In he meantime the demand from Great Britain has increased latterly, and several vessels are taking full or partial cargoes for her markets.—N. Y. World.

The unlicensed liquor doalers are in great tribulation, as St. Louis, Oct. 2.—The following is a special dispatch to the police department has issued an order to the captains of the several precincts, requiring them to report their names, resisance, and delinquencies to headquarters, for the purpose of having criminal proceedings instituted against them. - N. Y. World.

When once infidelity can persuade men that they shall die like beasts, they will soon be brought to live like beasts

The pleasantest things in the world are pleasant thoughts, and the greatest art in life is to have as many of them as possible.

Family Miscellany.

TO MY MOTHER.-THE PROMISE

BY WILBER C. CARRY

Mother, I still remember The promise that I gave When, four long years ago Of you I took my leave.

With a mother's auxious care How to shan the Temptor's snare.

I was in the carriage, mother,

When y n , ay f r me, dear m Don't forget this ble sed band

Yet we're an handred thousand

We're a strong and willing band We'll drive Intemperance from our land

To my pledge I will prove true :

A FEW WORDS TO MOTHERS.

One great trial and source of depression to a marrie woman, surrounded with a family of little children, is th small amount she can do. It seemed, as month after mont rolls by, as if she accomplished nothing. Life seems blank only filled up with petty cares, that wear out, and corrodand canker the frail tenement of the flesh, but leave n

"Oh if I could only live for something, I could cheerfull bear all the burden time brings to me !" is the despondin ery of many a mother; but, mother, look back on you own childhood, and then tell me if you do not live for some thing. Years ago, tired, hungry from out door play, wh brought you the nice, sweet bowl brimming with milk, that tasted sweeter to you than the rarest dish to the epicure Who folded you in her arms, and rocked you to sleep a gently as the bee in its bed of roses? Who gave brigh smiles and soft kisses when your heart was quivered with pain from the harsh, unfeeling word of some playmate Whose soft step and light tou h, and whispered words o prayer, drove away the dark images of fear that darkness to the child, is so often peopled with, and left brightness in the belief of a protecting, sleepless care over all? Who fanned your feverod brow, and held the pure cooling draught that dripped from the gray rocks in the woods which you had dreamed of, all night, to your lips, and talked pleasantly of heaven, when your little feet seemed trembling back from the hurrying waters? Who gave you the pleasant memories of childhood, that have stolen to your heart as gently as the dew to the flowers, through the long, long years, and brough light and joy to the darkest honr of your life? Name your price for these memories, and then I can tell you what you are accomplishing What if God had said to your youngest, that pet one, with soft silken ringlets, red rosy dim | led fat hand, who is cat hwill not mind about his sight? Wink of those laughing, sparkling eyes, "as you have said a hund to es, as sightless orbs never again tur g to his little cri to find him watching you for ander the soft lace nove starting

joy, and then clasp a soulless casket in your arms. His cheek is fair and delicately tinted, his hair golden as the sunbeam, but his poor little mouth and eyes! No answering smile, no grieved look, no wondering gaze, nothing hat joy to think it is yours, have it and in a smile of mere musclc, a contortion of the lips. Oh! the disappointment! The death of a loved one brings no sorrow like that!

God, who said "Let there be light, and there was light," has great and stupendous things before him, but not a sparrow falls to the ground without his notice; and if a bird is strength must be given for comfort and training of the little ones, who each have a soul undying as eternity? Perhaps it. when time passes, and those loved children go out from the maternal nest, and their hearts grow hard and callous in the battle of life, some-what you now think a valueless act may come back to them as a sweet memory, that will permeate the hard crust that is closing around them and leave it open to all kind, pure influences .- We cannot see the end from the beginning, so let us trust Him who can, and accept our work cheerfully, if it does debar us from entering into the achievement of what we are often tempted thought, or suffered. You must have the mind chiselling

DEALING WITH THE YOUNG.

avail. But secure for it a good soil, location, and healthy improve the original design." beginning, and it will soon need little further care.

But in morals, after all that has been done by Sabbath schools and other specific efforts there is a sad deficiency in the training of youth. First, in the family, many children may be said to come up, rather than to be trained up. How many professedly Christian parents almost entirely neglect the moral and spiritual training of their childrennever converse with them personally on religious subjects, or pray with and for them-often neglect to take them to

So also teachers and ministers are assiduous in their efthe tender lambs of the flock. They appear to think that nothing can be done religiously for little children. No wonder that so many of the youth come upon the stage of life

The truth is, that moral and religious training should be ly directed. We should expect, through the Divine blessing on our exertions, that our children will grow up Christians. Vory few of the faithful are disappointed in this respec!

TOBACCO.

Among the many and formidable vices, with which rebe styled, a vice, for very few either smoke or can a fer the same a larger the bles. By I destr the benefit they derive from the use of the drug. See the max to see the late of the drug tasses, and morbid appendes, fashion an over-time of the late of the lat

sake, even, they cannot quit it. Even physicians, meisters of the Gospel make themselves stumbling decks. Physi-

Mucus Enteretis, Inflammation of the Duodenum, Inflam-Fainting. Vertigo, Demintia, Insanity and even death. If tobacco did not produce disease or suffering, the filthiness

HOW TO RETAIN A GOOD FACE

ideas on the importance of mental activity in retaining a old, recognizing less uniform, ran up to him, and slipping good face. He says: "We were speaking of handsome rose into his hand was away, and out of sight before men the other evening, and I was wondering why K. had could even thank ter. The rose will be preserved as a r so lost the beauty for which he was so famous. 'O, it's because he never did anything, said B.; 'he never worked, away at the features, if you want handsome middle-aged men.' Since hearing that remark I have been on the watch to see if it is generally true, and it is. A handsome ing at the head of it.-Pope. Analogy would teach us the importance of bestowing man, who does nothing but eat and drink, grows flabby chief attention upon the young. In all the realm of nature and the fine lines of his features are lost; but the hard planting and early culture have the highest place. If the thinker has an admirable sculptor at work, keeping his plant is not set and started, later efforts will be of little fine lines in repair, and constantly going over his face to Majesty King Cutton, for example A History of the Bayelet

PLOATING AWAY PROM SLAVERY ON A PLANK.

flag ship Niagara, off Fort Pickens, June 17, from which

" Almost every night a negro or two escapes from the rebel ranks. They cross the bay on a plank, and generally report themselves at Fort Pickens-some wish to come on board the ships. Last night oue was caught by the scouting party, secluded in the bushes on Santa Rosa Island, He says he had been there three weeks, living on berries. and crabs, and the reason he did not report himself. was that several who had come over before him had been returned, and he was afraid he might be treated the same way. All that now come will he kept and put to work. After this fellow had caten a hearty meal in camp, he said, Golly, if my bredren ober dere only knew dis, how quick dey would come. He says that 'if he did not earn \$20 a month for his master he whipped him severely, He could not do it, as there was no business going on, and conand vory high—a poor man must did r fice or derve

Of Hebrew he knew n xt to nothing, his knowledge but what I had out of books and inconsiderable heles how to die. That set me upon studying how to live. A lived and studied.

mento .- [Worcest r (Mass.) Spy.]

The fate of great geniuses is like that of great minister

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